The Weekly Star.

WM. H. BERNARD, Editor and Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, - - - APRIL 20, 1883.

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SENATOR BAYARD AT CHICAGO.

Senator Bayard, on Friday night last, in Chicago, delivered an address on the anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson. It is the fashion just now in the North to belittle the author of the Philadelphia Declaration of Independence and the ablest of Presidents perhaps with the exception of Washington. It is well then for those who believe in a free, constitutional Government to celebrate the recurring anniversary of the greatest political genius that the South has produced—a statesman who antagonized the dangerous Monarchical heresies of Alexander Hamilton from the beginning, and who so formulated the great principles of true democracy that they constitute the basis of all subsequent action of genuine republicans to this day.

Mr. Bayard's speech was broadly statesmanlike and free from the heat and passion of the speeches of the hustings. It was an appeal to reason and emphasized the great principles of reform, without which there can be no thorough and genuine reform. His address was on a high plane of political ethics and philosophy, and gave no countenance to a mere fight for spoils instead of a real devotion to principles. Mr. Bayard is old-fashioned enough to recognize principle as paramount. The wild scramble for office is too contemptible a substitution for high and heroic principle to excite the advocacy of a statesman who fixes his eyes on "the highlands of vision." This pure and honored Senator does not hesitate to declare in this time of low political morals when the aim and end of leaders seem to be a gathering in of spoils, that "the enduring greatness of our country is founded upon what is really elevated and great in the minds and hearts of our people." He is very hopeful that the people in the end will justify all confidence reposed in their intelligence and purity. He says:

"Let us never forget that we have embarked our hopes upon trust and not upon distrust in human nature; upon what it contains of strength and worth, and not upon its weakness and depravity; upon the belief that the instinct of self-preservation, left free to recoil from natural and necessary errors and mistakes, will not repeat and that with free and recurrent opportunities for popular elections, misconduct in rulers and mistakes in public policies can and will be corrected and remedied under peaceful, orderly and effective forms of law. And can we be mistaken in the present indications, so manifest and abundant, that we are soon to be witnesses in the election of 1884 of a splendid and potential proof of the popular wisdom and power to redress grievance, to reform unwise policies, to rebuke corruption and to purify and strengthen popular institutions by driving out of the temple of our liberties mercenary and machine politicians who have betrayed the popular trusts and degraded the administration of our government?"

The people are the true source of power, and the people are the true source of reform. They must be heard else the political coach will move in the same old ruts and continue on the same downward grade. If the people are true to themselves a genuine reform must come, when the great doctrine of local self-government will be fully asserted, and when a consequent check upon all centralizing tendencies will be given. No greater curse can possibly befal the American people than a return of Hamiltonianism. This would indeed be to destroy a Government composed of States, sovereign and independent in their Constitutional sphere, and to set up in its stead a Government personal and crushing. As our Government is organized it is much too like a strong Monarchy. It is not difficult to make good this assertion. In some respects the President of the United States is a Monarch, real and unmistakable, with powers here and there transcending any that the Queen of England can exercise. To make the President still more a King is the very last thing any true patriot will favor or desire. Mr. Bayard's speech is timely.

The dynamite devils give a great deal of employment to thousands of people who are guarding the Czar, and Queen Victoria and Mr. Gladstone and public buildings in Dublin, London, Berlin, St. Petersburg and other cities.

South Carolina is making good progress in the cotton manufacturing business, but its agricultural progress is marked. Here are the figures as furnished by the State Agricultural Department:

Years,	Cotton. Bales.	Wheat. Bushels.	Oats. Bushels.
1879.....	522,548	962,358	2,715,595
1882.....	690,758	2,973,600	8,094,600

These figures move the New York *Herald* to say in its issue of the 11th inst.:

"We do not possess official statistics to prove that there has been no diminution in any of the other important agricultural products of the State, but we are informed and believe that such is the fact, and that there is a wonderful increase throughout the whole line of them. In fruits, for example, we hear of an instance where a South Carolina farmer sowed one hundred acres with watermelons in 1881 and three hundred acres with them in 1882, and marketed his second crop with as much ease as his first one in the great Northwestern cities, chiefly in Chicago. If South Carolina can show such statistics as we have quoted there are other Southern States which should show figures still more astonishing."

No State was so prostrated by Radical rule. No State has shown more rapid recuperation.

We know but little of the inner life or the domestic life of royalty. There is a great deal of human nature in the palaces as well as in the cots. The daughters of Victoria have been reared with purer and more domestic ideas, we venture to say, than are the daughters of the New York codfish aristocracy reared. The daughter of the King of Denmark is the Princess of Wales we think. At any rate Mrs. Carlyle tells of a pleasant incident that is worth copying. She knew well the Princess of Wales before she was married. She says that on one of the girl's visits to Windsor the Queen said: "I think you always wear a jacket, how is that?" "Oh," said little Alexandrina, "I wear it because it is so economical. You can wear it with any sort of gown; and you know I have always had to make my own gowns. I have never had a lady's maid, and my sister and I make our own clothes; I even make my own bonnets."

What does this mean? The New York *Commercial Advertiser* of Monday says:

"We have excellent authority for believing that before many hours have elapsed a prominent government official will make his presence known in this city, the object of his visit being to examine into certain irregularities practiced upon the government by certain large interests, which action, it is thought, will prove a bombshell in some quarters."

The next House of Representatives is to investigate what is known as the "Alaska Fur Seal Company," a great monopoly. It is given out that certain Radical men of prominence will be involved. What the complaints are we do not exactly know, but the officials have not acted according to law.

Lawrence Barrett's real name is Brannegan. Raymond's real name is Thaddeus O'Brien. Henry Irving's is Broadribb. Their stage names have absorbed their patronymics.

Salmi Morse has abandoned all idea of attempting to present the Passion Play in New York.

Wilmington, Wrightsville & Onslow Railroad.

The Board of Directors of the Wilmington, Wrightsville & Onslow Railroad met at the office of the General Superintendent, E. F. Martin, yesterday, and transacted much routine business.

John C. Dancy thought the office of Secretary and Treasurer should be separated, and that the Treasurer should reside in the city of Wilmington, in order to increase confidence in the enterprise, and, therefore, tendered his resignation as such. The resignation was accepted, and thereupon Prof. E. E. Green was elected Treasurer, and John C. Dancy Secretary. After mature deliberation Prof. Green, owing to the prosecution of certain studies in his intended profession, declined, whereupon J. O. Nixon was elected in his stead.

The directors will inspect the road today, and take into consideration the advisability of pushing the road to immediate completion.

The Board of Directors made an assessment on the capital stock of five per cent., payable forthwith. The capital stock subscribed is $40,000, and the present assessment will be sufficient to complete the grading of the road. The Board of Directors will hold another meeting at an early day, and make an assessment sufficient to place the cross-ties on the road. Superintendent Martin stated that the grading will be completed within the next twenty days.

New Telegraph Company.

Col. J. H. Bryant and Dr. W. S. Morris are here in the interest of the Southern Telegraph Company, which is now pushing its lines in this direction from Norfolk. It is expected that the line will be completed from Norfolk to Weldon during the present month. Col. Bryant and Dr. Morris will call on our leading business men and fully explain their plans and purposes. The people of the South will welcome this new company, and will no doubt give it a large share of their business.

Clinton and Point Caswell Railroad.

A meeting of the Directors of the Clinton and Point Caswell Railroad was held at the Purcell House in this city yesterday. No bid was accepted for the building of the road, we understand, but it was decided to commence grading the road at once, operating at both ends.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Proceedings in Called Session.

The Board of County Commissioners met at 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, pursuant to a call of the Chairman. Present, Mr. H. A. Bagg, Chairman, and Commissioners Moore, Worth, Montgomery and Pearce.

In calling the meeting to order the chairman dispensed with the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, and stated that the object of the present meeting was to act upon the resignation of Col. John D. Taylor, as clerk of the Board, which had been tendered, to take effect to-day.

The resignation of Col. Taylor was then read, and is as follows:

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 12, 1883.

To the Board of Commissioners of New Hanover County:

Gentlemen—I herewith tender my resignation as Clerk of the Auditing Committee and Warden of the Poor of New Hanover County, to take effect on the 6th inst.

Permit me, gentlemen, in severing my official relations with you, extending over a period of four years, to thank you for the uniform kindness you have ever shown me, both officially and personally.

Very respectfully, yours,
JOHN D. TAYLOR.

On motion the resignation was accepted, after which the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Col. John D. Taylor has been elected to the position of City Treasurer and has severed his connection with this Board,

Resolved, That in parting with him we have lost a faithful and efficient officer, and that while we rejoice at his promotion, we deeply regret the severance of a connection which has been so uniformly pleasant and advantageous to the best interests of the county.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy of the same be handed to Col. John D. Taylor.

The Board then proceeded to ballot for a successor to Col. Taylor, which resulted in the election, on the eighth ballot, of Mr. W. W. Shaw as Clerk to the Auditing Committee and Warden of the Out-door Poor.

Application of Alfred Mulligan to sell liquor for the space of three months, was granted.

It was ordered that the Chairman of the Board be empowered to sell the boiler belonging to the county lying at the Poor House to the best advantage possible.

The Board adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

Magistrates of New Hanover County.

The following may be relied upon as a correct list of magistrates for New Hanover county, as it will stand on the 1st day of August, including the old and new appointees:

Wilmington—John M. Henderson, W. H. Strauss, John R. Melton, John Cowan, Wm. M. Harriss, Sol. Bear, E. D. Hall, John S. James, John L. Cantwell, James W. King, L. H. Bowden, Walker Meares, Matthew P. Heyer, D. G. Worth, C. H. Robinson, A. David, O. Fennell, Jr., Jas. Madden, J. C. Millis, C. A. Price, J. D. H. Klander, John D. Taylor, William M. Poisson.

Federal Point—Jacob H. Horne, John Canaday, Elijah Williams, Jos. P. Montgomery, John H. Savage

Masonboro—B. S. Mumford, A. J. Johnson, A. B. George, J. A. Montgomery, Jno. A. Farrow.

Harnett—C. A. Alexander, Ed. W. Manning, George Harper, Jordan Nixon, A. A. Moseley.

Cape Fear—O. M. Fillyaw, William Cromwell. John E. St. George, Iredell Johnston, W. O. Johnson.

The Acme Manufacturing Company—Organization, Election of Officers, &c.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Acme Manufacturing Company, held at their office on Wednesday, April 18th, Mr. M. Cronly was called to the chair and A. M. Waddell, Jr., appointed Secretary.

A committee was appointed to ascertain the amount subscribed to the capital stock, who reported that there were 1,520 shares subscribed, the par value of each share being $100, making $152,000.

On motion, it was resolved to go into an election of eight directors of the corporation to serve for the ensuing year, which resulted in the election of Wm. Latimer, M. Cronly, H. G. Latimer, E. S. Latimer, H. R. Latimer, H. Savage, J. G. Stephens and C. V. Ware.

The directors met immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting, and elected the following officers of the company for the ensuing year:

Wm. Latimer, President.
H. G. Latimer, Treasurer.
H. Savage, General Manager.
C. V. Ware, Managing Director, New York.
H. R. Latimer, Bookkeeper.
J. G. Stephens, Superintendent Fibre Department.
L. H. Friedburg, Chemist and Superintendent Oil and Fertilizer Department.
G. W. Warren, Ass't Superintendent, Brooklyn Factory.
Thos. Radcliffe, Ass't Chemist.
A. M. Waddell, Jr., Purchasing Agent.
Cronly & Morris, General Agents.
E. S. Latimer, Attorney.

A New Company.

The "Wilmington Turpentine Manufacturing Company" is the name of a new organization which has recently filed a plan of incorporation with the Clerk of the Superior Court, in accordance with the act of the General Assembly of this State, being chapter 26 of Battle's Revisal. The incorporators are Messrs. Henry A. Burr, Edward P. Bailey and James Sprunt, of this city, and Messrs. Leonard Bellinggrath, Edward C. Bellinggrath and Lyman A. Redwine, of Castlebury, Alabama; the principal place of business to be in Wilmington and the capital stock to be $100,000. The general purpose of the corporation will be the manufacture of all the products of the pine tree and selling the same in this and other markets.

— A gentleman of this city who has tried it, says a glass of warm water, or as hot as you can bear it, taken a half hour before each meal, is a good remedy for dispepsia. The quantity should be from a gill to a half pint.

— The following particulars of the loss of the Norwegian brig *Athalia Lord*, which sailed from this port on the 4th of March last (instead of the 21st, as erroneously reported in the telegrams), we find in the Baltimore *Sun* of the 16th:

"The North German Lloyd steamship *Strassburg*, Capt. H. Heineke, arrived at pier 9, Locust Point, at noon yesterday, after an eventful passage of eighteen days from Bremenhaven.

"At 7 A. M. April 8, in latitude 42.24 north, longitude 43.38 west, wreck was seen to northwest. The mast were gone, though the crew were still on board. There was a heavy sea, but a call for a volunteer crew was promptly responded to by First Officer von Schuckmann, Second Boatswain De Hande, Sailmaker C. Schacht, and Seamen Frederick Olanesn, R. Jordan and W. Weltenhaaer. Boat No. 2 was manned and lowered, and after great exertion reached the vessel. It proved to be the Norwegian brig *Athalia Lord*, Captain Wohl, from Wilmington, N. C., with rosin and turpentine for Hanburg. There was a crew of eight on board, of whom four were badly crippled. The captain had received internal injuries, and was lying in the cabin suffering intensely. The cook, P. Mercier, had his right leg broken between the hip and knee; George Carson, ordinary seaman, right leg broken below the knee, and A. Fellefson, first mate, knee badly injured. One by one the men were lifted bodily into the rescuing boat, a feat that could only be done when the helpless wreck rolled to the leeward. The cries and groans of the wounded men are described as being most pitiful, and to save them Mr. Von Schuckmann says that he was forced to be rough and prompt in delivering them from the side of the vessel to the life-boat. After all had been carefully placed in the boat Mr. Von Schuckmann and Mr. De Hande boarded the brig, and with blue lights set fire to the combustible cargo.

At 9 A. M. the shipwrecked crew were on board the *Strassburg*, the boat was in its place and the steamer under way. Dr. Weber, the ship's surgeon, dressed and set the fractured limbs of the wounded men, and they were given dry clothes and every accommodation for their comfort. The crew were as follows: Captain, I. C. G. Wohl, of Laurvig, Norway; mate, A. Fellefson, Twedesstrand, Norway; seamen, C. Wansel, Danzig, Prussia; Lars Larssen, Maklinki, Sweden; Neils Bengsan, Helsenberg, Sweden; ordinary seamen, Wm. Stackhouse, Philadelphia, Penn.; George Carson, Calais, Maine; P. Mercier, Quebec, Canada.

After the shipwrecked crew were safely on board, several of the firemen of the steamer were taken sick, and to supply their places Capt. Heineke requested two of the rescued to supply their places, for which duty he would pay them $1 per day. One, Lars Larssen, a Swede, quickly accepted the offer, but another refused, which was looked upon by those on board as a most ungrateful act. Larssen received his pay yesterday upon the arrival of the *Strassburg*.

Wm. Stackhouse, ordinary seaman on the *Athalia Lord*, who resides at No. 1707 Becket street, Philadelphia, gives the following details of the wreck: "We left Wilmington, N. C., March 13, for Hamburg, and up to April 5 had bad weather. On that day a sea broke over the vessel, stove bulwarks and boats and flooded the cabin. The after end of the cabin was smashed in. A heavy sea struck the captain and forced him against the rail, breaking, it is thought, his ribs. The forecastle was torn up, and George Carson was held by the wreck, which had caught his foot. The mate could not be found anywhere. Carson was relieved with difficulty, his leg being broken, and under the wrecked house was the mate, with his face covered with blood and complaining of his leg. Mercier, the cook, had his leg broken also. The injured were carried into the cabin. The wheel had been carried away and the vessel was hopeless, rolling very heavily and in danger of turning over. Capt. Wohl ordered the fore and maintop-gallant and fore and main topmast to be cut loose. They would not go after the standing rigging had been cut, until the brig gave a heavy roll, and both masts went by the board within a short time of each other. Hanging over the side the wreck still endangered the vessel, and it was not until Lars Larssen, with almost supernatural strength, cut away the mainmast and saved the vessel. The pumps were then tried, and it was found that the vessel had leaked very little. Day after the wreck a steamer hove in sight, but we could not make our presence known, and it was not until the third day afterwards that the *Strassburg* sighted and saved us." Stackhouse celebrated his seventieth birthday yesterday on board the *Strassburg*. The four injured men were taken to the City Hospital yesterday afternoon. Capt. Wohl is in a critical condition."

There was no insurance on the vessel, but we learn that her cargo of rosin and spirits turpentine was insured for $34,000.

The Tobacco Rebate.

The following from Mr. Julian S. Carr, of Durham, largely interested in the tobacco business, sets us right on an important matter alluded to in Sunday's STAR, in which he states we were led into error:

Please pardon me, but your issue of the 15th contains a statement that I beg to correct. Under the caption, "The Rebate-Queries Answered," you state upon the authority of your resident U. S. Commissioner that merchants will be paid rebate for stamped stock on hand, May 1st, in either currency or tobacco stamps.

In this latter clause you are in error, as the law provides for paying the rebate to merchants and other dealers in tobacco not manufacturer's in money only. Every person is entitled to a rebate whose claim amounts to as much as ten ($10) dollars, provided that "the goods upon which the manufacturer or dealer is entitled to rebate must be carefully inventoried *on the first day of May*, 1883, in presence of two disinterested witnesses, who must be persons of good repute in the community for truth and veracity, and must not have an interest in any claim for rebate of tax on tobacco, snuff, cigars or cigarettes under the 4th section of the act of March 3, 1883, and must not be clerks or employes of any claimant under said act."

The interest that I feel in my brethren in the tobacco trade has prompted me to make the above correction, thinking that it might prove of service to parties interested in the matter.

Yours, truly,
JULIAN S. CARR.

SKIN CURE.—This is the name of Dr. Benson's new remedy for skin diseases. It is the best remedy ever discovered for Eczema, Tetter, Pimples, Freckles, Blackheads and all dry, scaly and rough skin diseases. Sold by all druggists. †

Destitute, Idiotic and Friendless.

A white tramp from Harnett county, who is apparently somewhat idiotic and who gives his name as John Ivey, was picked up on the streets a day or two ago by the police, and has since been taken care of at the station house. He was sent up on the steamer *A. P. Hurt* yesterday, with the hope that he will eventually reach his home and friends, or among those who know him and will look after his welfare.

Beware of Imitations.

The delicate odor of Floreston Cologne is entirely novel. Look for signature of Hiscock & Co., N. Y., on each bottle. †

DEMOCRACY IN ITS PURITY

The Voice of the Leaders.

Taken from a long report in Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Iroquois Banquet at Chicago was a big thing. Among the many letters sent we copy a few paragraphs from a few prominent leaders. They tell how Jefferson is revered and what a work he did:

J. RANDOLPH TUCKER, OF VIRGINIA, says: "In no period of our country's history, or that of the world, has it ever been more important than now to scan the fundamental maxims of social and political science. Jefferson's political philosophy aimed to secure the liberty of man by limiting the powers of Government to those which would preserve the peace and order of society for the uses of the individual in that self-development which Government should neither foster nor frustrate.

"The ideas now prevalent consider man as made for the Government, instead of Government being constituted for the man. Taxation for revenue is constitutional and legitimate; but who, under free institutions, can maintain that taxation for tribute from the many to pay extortionate bounties to the few is either just, constitutional, or consistent with liberty?"

HON. GEORGE HOADLY,

of Cincinnati, writes: "To no man more than to Thomas Jefferson is due the fact that the love of personal liberty and national economy burns so ardently in the bosoms of the whole American people to-day. His principles, if followed, will preserve, you as a nation, alike from oligarchy and communism. His statesmanship is the happy medium by which the maximum of personal liberty is preserved to the citizen, with the minimum of interference."

HON. S. S. COX

writes: "I believe it is Buckle who notes the two great men, who, with antagonistic philosophy, made America most memorable in the progress of civilization—Jonathan Edwards and Thomas Jefferson. The one represented the stern, austere, puritanic, fateful element; the other the more genial liberalities of human nature. The wonder of our country is that both elements joined together, so happily, and so long as they did in one land. Even the strain and passion of the civil war, which was the result of the excesses of our politics and ethics, have left these elements still existing. And, although such statesmen as Garfield saw in Hamilton and his methods the true science and functions of Government, I think the great body of our people, North and South, are devoted more than ever to the sentiment and polity, the form, structure and genius of government such as Jefferson conceived and our Democracy has illustrated. Therefore, Jefferson is a living power to-day, while the Edwardses and the Hamiltons, and their Federal devotees before the shrine of centralization, are losing what ground they gained during the excesses of the civil war."

HON. ABRAM S. HEWITT,

in his letter, says: "You may be sure that I sympathize with you fully in your commendable efforts to revive the memory of the *founders* of Democracy, and to restore the government of this country to the basis upon which *they* placed it. The Democratic party are certain of success in getting control of the Federal Government whenever they are united upon the platform of principles which were enunciated by Jefferson and which he incorporated into the administration of affairs."

HON. SAMUEL J. TILDEN

said in his letter: "I join in the homage you propose to pay to the great political philosopher and patriotic statesman who remains the best representative which our country has produced of the principles by which alone our peculiar system can realize the hopes of its founders. It is a gratifying augury that the young men of the great rising Commonwealth of the Northwest are keeping fresh in the minds of the people the best exemplars of the Republic."

HON. E. J. PHELPS, OF VERMONT,

in a letter full of patriotism and good sense, says: "The question that now addresses itself to the Democratic party, and in language too forcible to be misunderstood, is whether they are ready to respond to this momentous demand for honest government with genuine and efficient cordiality. If they are, the arms of the whole country are open to receive them. But if they prefer instead to enter upon a struggle for such a mere pastime success as would only transfer to their control the spoils and plunder, upon which their adversaries have fattened so long, they will fail even of that poor object."

GOV. ADAMS, OF NEVADA,

in a splendid letter, says: "Indeed it may be well doubted whether our country would have had an existence as a Republic, had it not been for the courage, fortitude and wisdom of Jefferson. He was a boon to his country; his life a benefaction to humanity. Every lover of liberty throughout the civilized world delights to honor the memory of that immortal Democrat, who can smite error even from his grave."

HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL

writes: "The writings of Jefferson are an inexhaustible mine of wisdom to every political student; and time, in its progress, has tested the accuracy of his wonderful sagacity. He is the builder of more bulwarks of our free institutions than any other, and I might say of all others combined. He was an economist, a relentless enemy of corruption, and a firm believer in the ability of the people to govern themselves. His detractors are passing rapidly into oblivion, while his memory grows every day stronger and brighter. If our country stretches from ocean to ocean and from the Gulf to the lakes, to him we owe it. 'If the mighty Mississippi rolls down to the sea', unvexed by foreign jurisdiction, it is chiefly due to his statesmanship."

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Attempted Escape of Pennsylvania Convicts—A Wife Mistaken for a Burglar and Shot by her Husband—Fatal Shooting Affrays in Texas—A School Teacher Brutally Beaten by a Pupil—Fatal Stroke of Lightning—Suicide of a Catholic Priest—Daring Hotel Robbery, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—About noon to-day, while Sheriff Easton, of Carlisle, Penn., with several deputies, was conveying three colored and three white prisoners to Easton penitentiary, the prisoners made an attack on their custodians at 21st and Wallace streets. They knocked the sheriff down, badly injuring him, and would have escaped, but for the assistance of the city policemen. After a desperate fight, during which the prisoners called on the crowd for assistance, the captives were safely lodged in the penitentiary.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 17.—Wm. Dorsey, a machinist, had been on the look out for burglars, and had put a pistol under his head, to be ready for them. During last night his wife left the room in the dark, while Dorsey was asleep. As she was coming back, he awoke and hearing a noise in the room, fired in that direction. The ball struck his wife in the breast, and she died in a short time. Dorsey is overwhelmed with grief.

GALVESTON, April 17.—A Gatesville special says that one Chancey was shot to death by a mob in Corytte county, one day last week. One of the mob was also shot and killed.

John O'Conner was shot by Jim O'Bryan, near Leon, yesterday, and probably fatally wounded.

WHEELING, W. VA., April 17.—Miss Katie Griffith, a school teacher at Martin's Ferry, in attempting to correct Wm. Beck, a fifteen year old pupil, was assaulted and beaten by him so brutally that she is thought to be fatally injured. The boy was arrested.

CATTLETTSBURG, KY., April 17.—The sheriff of this county, last evening, in attempting to quell a disturbance among a lot of raftsmen, was attacked by one of them named Dimpsey with a knife. The sheriff fired, instantly killing Dimpsey.

SIOUX CITY, IA., April 17.—During a storm Friday night the house of a farmer named Diamond, near Danbury, was struck by lightning, instantly killing a three year old child sleeping between its parents. The father will probably die, but the mother is recovering.

ST. PAUL, MINN., April 17.—Rev. Jno. Schenck, a Roman Catholic Priest, at Long Prairie, was found dead in his bed room Sunday, under circumstances which plainly point to suicide. His death was occasioned by a bullet wound and a revolver with one chamber empty was found lying near his body. The cause of the act was dispondency.

CANTON, MISS., April 17.—Mr. L. Gould, a promising young lawyer, was accidentally killed by his friend Jno. Wahner, while gunning to-day.

GALVESTON, TEX., April 17.—A Palestine special says that the room of Mr. Reynolds', at the Arlington Hotel, was entered early this morning and Reynolds was chloroformed and robbed of $3,000 in money and jewelry. His wife, on waking, was silenced by a levelled revolver. The burglar escaped.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Diedrich Steffins, a German beer dealer, courted a niece of Diedrich Mahuken, a German grocer, of Brooklyn. The latter imbibed the jealous notion that it was his wife whom Steffins was courting, instead of his niece, and accordingly when he saw Steffins on the streets to-day, delivering his goods, Mahuken stopped, and without uttering a word fired four shots from a revolver into Steffins' head and a fifth into his heart.

GENTLEMEN—Your Hop Bitters have been of great value to me. I was laid up with typhoid fever for over two months, and could get no relief until I tried your Hop Bitters. To those suffering with debility or any one in feeble health I cordially recommend them. J. C. STOETZEL, 683 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.

CANADA.

An Incident That Created Alarm in the Vice Regal Household.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

OTTAWA, April 18.—An incident at Rideau Hall, last night, caused considerable alarm in the Vice Regal household and this morning was discussed in Cabinet councils. The particulars are as follows: Soon after midnight a policeman named Geddes heard a pistol shot in the grove between the Government house and Lt. Col. DeWinton's residence, followed in quick succession by three other shots. Geddes rushed toward the grove and saw a tall man retreating. Remembering his implicit instructions not to leave his post on any account, he returned to his beat, and the man made his escape. Officer Fulton, who was on an adjoining beat, met Geddes returning. He also heard the shots. The superintendent of police attaches little importance to the occurrence. He believes the officers drew upon their imagination for their facts as to seeing a man emerge from the grove. There is a small lake near the grove and it is asserted that the shots were fired by a Frenchman who occasionally shoots muskrats which abound there. Whatever be the correct theory, there is no doubt that shots were fired, and considerable alarm thereby occasioned.

Mrs. M. E. Hawkins, Ridgeway, N. C., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters restored my daughter, who was an invalid, to health." †

TENNESSEE.

A River Steamer Sunk—No Lives Lost—Meeting of the Southern Press Association.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

MEMPHIS, April 18.—The steamer Jno. S. Brunsford, owned by Capt. Melton R. Harry, from St. Francis river for Cairo, with walnut lumber, struck a reef at 1 o'clock this morning, at Deans Island, forty miles above Memphis and sunk. The boat is valued at $9,000 and insured for $5,000. A wrecking steamer has gone to the scene of the disaster. No lives were lost.

CHATTANOOGA, April 18.—The Southern Press Association met to-day at the Starton House; A. H. Belo, of Galveston, Texas, presiding. The session was spent in a discussion of an increase of the telegraph service, and adjourned to meet on Lookout Mountain to-morrow. A banquet by the citizens was tendered the Association to-night.

A Good Foundation.

In American households the prevailing complaints are weakness of the stomach and its consequences, Indigestion, Nervousness and Rheumatism. Such sufferers can lay a good foundation for health by using Parker's Ginger Tonic, as it tones up the stomach and nerves, and keeps the kidneys active to carry off the foul matter. —*N. O. Picayune.* †

—The cattle drive from Texas this season is estimated at 290,000

Spirits Turpentine.

— We have reason to think that Rev. Dr. T. H. Pritchard would return to North Carolina if the right sort of a "call" was extended to him. He is very influential for good in North Carolina when a worker here. He is a native of Davie county, we think, and is now in Louisville, Ky.

— A Lincolnton correspondent writes that Mr. Andrews, a clerk in a drug store, was robbed of $300 and his watch on last Saturday night. One Thomas Ferguson, a young white man, has been arrested and jailed. Ferguson saw Andrews count the money and tried to borrow it. A barber saw him come out of the hotel in which Andrews slept late at night. There was some other evidence.

— Winston *Leader*: At the meeting of the Southern Moravian Provincial Synod, held in Salem recently, a very important question was under consideration—that of uniting the Northern and Southern Provinces. It elicited a lengthy debate, and was finally adopted in the affirmative. The matter is to be adjusted by a commission from both provinces. —— Winston has enjoyed quite a tobacco boom during the past week. Prices for all grades have been well sustained, and buyers bid with much animation. More than $12,700 were paid out by the warehouses on Tuesday.

— New Berne *Journal*: The Directors of the Athletic Association held a meeting yesterday evening and awarded the contract for the lumber—150,000 feet—for the building. —— Little Jody Howell, a four-year old gent, walked into Joyner's bar yesterday and called for a bottle of beer. —— Wm. White, an Englishman, who came to this section about the close of the war, and who had been living for some time with Mr. B. O'Neal of township No. 1, was brought to the city yesterday and lodged in jail. About four weeks ago his mind became somewhat deranged, and leaving Mr. O'Neal's he went up in the neighborhood of Greenville, and while there, cut a terrible gash in his throat.

— Goldsboro *Messenger*: Mr. John Robinson, an old citizen of this city, died of paralysis yesterday morning, aged 71 years. Mr. Robinson was a native of Ireland, a brother of the late Mr. Wm. Robinson, and a man of fine education. —— The stone given by the State for the foundation of the Confederate monument has been shipped and is daily expected to arrive. There seems to be no doubt that everything will be ready for the unveiling on the 20th of May. —— The grand three night festival given by the ladies of the Memorial Association, for the benefit of the monumental fund of the Goldsboro Rifles, closed Friday night, and that it was the most successful event of the kind that has ever taken place in our city is evidenced by the fact that the receipts were far ahead of those of any former festival. The receipts of the three nights foot up about $336.

— Greensboro *Patriot*: Julius Reynolds, who was convicted a year ago of breaking into the store of Mr. Hardin in this county, has been pardoned by Gov. Jarvis. Reynolds is quite a young man and is well connected. —— We learn that a desperate and fatal affray occurred at Reidsville, Saturday, between Frank Apple, of this county, and four negro men. Apple was assaulted by the four negroes and fought like a demon, killing two of them and vanquishing the others. Others were engaged in the row, but we have not been able to get the full particulars. Apple, who is a very stout and muscular man, was struck on the head during the *melee* with a piece of iron, and reported to be fatally injured, but the report is not true. He was badly bruised and beat up, and it is miraculous that he was not killed. All the participants were more or less injured.

— Morganton *Mountaineer*: Eggs are selling in Wilmington at 15 cents per doz. Why so high here? —— There are five schools in Morganton. Four female and one male and all in a flourashing condition. —— Madison county has more than two hundred cases on its criminal docket at this term of the court, and of those five are indictments for murder. —— To give an idea of how well watered land we have here in Western North Carolina, it is only necessary to state that until a few years ago there was not a well in all the county of Mitchell, every man in a population of nearly ten thousand, having a spring of delicious water just at his door, and in Watauga, Ashe and other mountain counties nearly the same state of affairs exists. —— Asbestus, of a good quality, has been discovered on the farm of Mr. Clarke two miles from Morganton on the Lenoir road, and a force of hands is now employed in mining it and preparing if for market.

— Charlotte *Journal-Observer*: Two shooting accidents occurred in Monroe, one of which will, in all probability, prove fatal. Both were the results of careless handling of pistols. A party of young girls, among whom was Miss Rebecca West, daughter of town marshal West, were playing with a pistol in the presence of Mr. E. C. Edgeworth, and little Miss West was handling the weapon, when a sharp report rang out, and Mr. Edgeworth fell to the floor with the blood streaming from his forehead. An examination showed that the bullet entered his forehead directly between the eyes and lodged in the back of his head. The accident occurred in the forenoon, and when the train left yesterday the unfortunate man was still in an unconscious condition. —— A second shooting accident, but a less serious one, occurred in Monroe at about the same time. Jimmie Price, a little son of sheriff Price, was playing with a pistol when it went off accidentally. Henry Pusser, a colored man, standing conveniently near, received the bullet in his leg. —— At Rockingham a very serious affray occurred between a white man and a colored man named Chas. McDonald, but who is familiarly known as "One-Armed Charlie." The weapons used were knives, the favorite instruments of warfare in that place, and the result was serious. The white man was not hurt, but the colored man fared badly

— Lenoir *Topic*: The jail fees of this county for 1881 amounted to $51.44; for 1882, $9.80, and for 1883, so far, "nary red." —— Dr. Spainhour and Mr. Rogan have continued their investigations and have made some valuable discoveries. On Tuesday and Wednesday of last week they opened a mound 75 yards distant from the first one, and within a few feet of the present banks of the Yadkin, all on Rev. T. F. Nelson's land. The skeletons of 27 Indians were found. Two distinct methods of sepulchre have been met with. Of the 27 skeletons, 8 were buried in stone; that is, the remains were entirely surrounded by stone. No relics were found with them. There were six stone sepulchres, two of them containing each a couple of skeletons lying the one on top of the other, and the bottom one having its arms and legs stretched out and weighted with heavy stones. Over one of the stone graves was found the half of one of the mysterious "pitted" stones, concerning the uses of which in Indian sepulture there has been so much speculation. It is oval in shape, having in the centre a circular depression large enough to hold a hen egg. A large number of hatchets, murderous looking tomahawks, arrow tips of all sorts, some copper poison tips and a bushel or more of round, smooth rock used for dressing raw hides were found. Thirteen pipes, some of soapstone and others of serpentine, no two alike in shape or ornamentation, were found. One beautiful serpentine pipe had an animal figure upon it—that of a buffalo. It was doubtless the chief's pipe. On the chief's breast was found a curious cup-shaped ornament. It cannot be discovered whether it is of stone or metal.